VOL. XVIII---NO. 60.

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 6, 1878.

FIFTY CENTS PER MONTH.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Regular Session.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, February 5, 1878. Mr. HOAR presented 120 distinct petitions signed by 0,201 persons over twenty-one years of age, in different sections of the country, ask-ing an amendment to the Constitution grant-

on the silver bill, and proceeded to argue in favor of a dollar in silver equal in intrinsic value with gold.

Mr. EATON claimed that the commerce of the world had made the precious metals the stundard of values, and these had been recognized by civilized nations for the past hundred years. Gold and silver was the money of the Constitution, and with great deference for the Senator from Illinois, he could find no authority there for any other money. He was aware that in the late civil war, under the pressure of necessity, the Administration then in power issued several millions of slips of paper, promises to pay, and declared them a legal tender for all debts except customs, duties, and interest on the public debt. He criticised the decision of the "pressur's Sapreme Court, and said during the first eighty years of the existence of the nation there was no jurist of any standing that had ever held that the Government had power to issue legal-tender paper money.

that the Government had power to issue legaltender paper money.

Referring to the depressed condition of the
country, he charged that it was due to unwise
legislation on the part of the Federal and
State Governments, which, when retreuchment should have been, had opened up newenterprises and encouraged juffation. Now,
when hard pan was so near, we should go on
till it was reached and we stand on a firm
funaucial basis. He produced statistics to
allow that there were of gold and silver, fractional currency, legal-tender, and national
bank notes a circulating currency amounting
to \$167,437,339, and yet, with this large aum,
over ninety-two per cent, of the business of
the country was done without the use of either
the ninety-eent dollar or the hundred-cent
one Well might the Senator from Kentucky
(Mr. Bicze) say there is money enough in the
country.

He maintained that the single standard of

of their own affairs, should be built up. Capital and skilled labor would make them bud and blossom like a rose. Maryland, New Jork, and New England would furnish the capital and skilled labor, and all that was wanted was confidence and full brotherhood. Lot there be no threats, no attack on capital, but with faith in each other under the heavy burdens imposed mainly by the war go on and do all that can be done to restore the country to prosperity and happiness.

signed by 4.96 persons over twenty-one years of age, in different sections of the country, asting an amendment to the Constitution granting suffrage to women.

Mr. CONKLING presented a memorial of prominent citizens of New York, quoting a tologram rolative to the famine in Northern China, and asking that a portion of the China, and a large number of petitions in favor of the remonitation of silver. Ho called attention to the fact that the printed for that purposes.

Mr. HOWE said he desired to explain as fully as possible his vote, and he did it in the proposition to the fact that they were the result of organized effort. The Senate, he said, had seen concelling of this kind in the matter of the franking privilege, by the repeal of which every clerk in the Departments could frank a letter, while Senators were required to pay from their own pockets the postage on master purely public.

These petitions, he said, did not represent the feelings or convictions of the people of New York. Hor Legislature, that pool is hard after this year debts should be paid in hard anoney, and sho had but just now declared, therough her Legislature, that now declared, the standard of value.

Mr. HONE and her legislature, that god should be the standard of value.

Mr. PERICY, from the Committee on Piet Offices and Post-Roads, reported the bill to regulate the compensation of postmasters, and for other purposes. Placed on the calcular, Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill to proceed the contr

contract.

After reviewing the circumstances under which the debt had been created, he said, even if the public debt had been scaled down, which it had not, the public creditor should be grateful to receive the ninety conts, if it were not unconstitutional for a public creditor to be grateful.

unconstitutional for a public creditor to be grateful.

If the bill became a law the public creditor would receive a hundred cents on the dollar. If it failed, he would receive no more and no less. If the two metals were made money, they would have equal authority in this country, but the moment cither was sent abroad, it was sent as a commodity, at its value in other countries, and that one would be sent which would best perform the mission. The first step toward equalizing the value of the two colnages was to remonetize silver; then he would agree to the conference of the nations; and he believed that a movement to make silver the standard of all the nations would domonstrate that the rate fixed in the bill as the standard of silver was too high.

Mr. THURMAN was recognized, but gave way for a motion to that effect, and at 5:25 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

By unanimous consent, papers were intro-duced and disposed of as follows: By Mr. MONEY: Resolution directing the Postmaster-General to furnish a list of mail contracts for the quarter ending June 30, 1877, upon which payments were made by the power of attorney, together with the names

pers were referred to the Committee on Expenditures of the State Department.

Mr. KNOTT, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back a bill to authorize the holding of a special term of the United States Court for the Southern District of Mississippi, for the trial of cases relating to the sileged selaure of Government logs.

Mr. HOOKER explained the circumstances relating to the seizures, and said all that was desired and contemplated by the bill was speedy, prompt, and decided action, so that the mills might be put in operation again. He said that the Secretary of the Interior and the Attornéy-General both desired that some measure should be devised to zettle the questions involved.

Mr. FRYE advocated the passage of the bill as a measure of justice.

Mr. FOSTER opposed the bill, not because he had the slightest disposition to prevent a speedy trial, but because it looked like taking the matter out of the hands of the proper officials of the Government. If they were permitted to go on, he believed that millions would be saved to the Government.

Mr. TOWNSEND (N. Y.) was opposed to the bill only because the effect would be to rosmy the cases for trial to the locality where the alleged crimo occurred, and where there was more or less prejudice.

The bill was passed—yeas 139, nays 102.

Mr. STEPHENS, from Committee on Coiage, reported the testimony taken by that committee in relation to coinage, establishment of new mints, &c., and the same was ordered printed and recommitted.

On motion of Mr. DURHAM, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Military Academy appropriation bill, Mr. BLACKBURN in the chair, and the bill was taken up hy sections for amendment.

Mr. RIDDLE, instead of strike out the additional par allowed to lieutenants, who are instructors.

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tious or quarters shall be furnished, and that no commutation should be allowed for the same. This, he thought, would meet the objection that officers at West Point, receive more pay than officers in the field.

Mr. HEWITT IN, Y. and Mr. BUTLER contended for the justice of the additional pay, and deprecated the action of the committee in striking out the longevity pay of the professors.

Mr. BLOUNT contended that West Point would not suffer at the hands of Congress. He insisted that professors there received more pay than teachers in like positions in colleges, and they had no quarters allowed them.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Mich.) said that the whole question before this committee was the sufficiency of the pay to maintain the officers there in comfort and respectability. If the pay was not more than sufficient, as he thought it was not, then no attempt should be made to reduce it.

not, then no attempt should be made to reduce it.

Mr. CLYMER believed that there must be reduction of the expenses at West Point. He was not prepared to say that it should be done by reducing salaries, but he certainly thought there were too many professors, and that the number should be reduced. It was certainly remarkable that it should cost more for tuition than for the support of all the cadets there. Pouding further consideration, and without further action, the committee rose, and the House, at 4:45 p. m., adjourned.

W. H. CLAGGETT.

He Sets Himself Right on the Free Suffrage

Question.
To the Editors of the National Republican:
GENTLEMEN: An editorial of the 4th in-

The control of the co

cedes of sale of old material resulting from the fire. An early appropriation of \$100,000 is also asked for so that the preparation of new material could be proceeded with as soon as the plane shall be adopted."

The Chinese Mission.

The Chinese Mission of first formal meeting in the decip. The thing the first brook of hoods have been decipled of the real in the dissipation of his eloquence.

His notice the relieve of his first Sunday lecture, the killing of the relieving the killing of the relieving the easy of his heart-and the great his batteries.

In the closing scene of his first Sunday lecture, the killing of the relieving the easy of his heart-and the great his batt GENTLEMEN: An editorial of the 4th instant, "Our Feather Dueter Cotemporary," you unceremoniously make hash of me (regardless of my sensative feelings on my future political hopes) by grinding me up hodge-padge with "Feather Dueters" and "Dr. Bliss," "Marder Bay" and "John Ennis," "Eressing Ster" and "Swarzeth, "Riggs and Davis," wisdom, and "Narareth, "Riggs and Davis," wisdom, and "Narareth, "Riggs and Davis," wisdom, and "Narareth, "Riggs and Davis," wisdom, and "Surareth, which is hard on me.

You will certaifly think so when I say I have been a candidate only once in my life asking the votes of my people, and was successful that time; was so thoroughly satisfied that I declined further honors in that direction. You will feel the injustice you have done me when I say that I did not express myself in the privilege, before the committee, and official integrity are pending before the committee, and the committee, and the committee, and the committee, and the committee.

The Charges Agalust Deorkseper Polk.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

STATE MATIONAL CAPITAL.

If Many and the Company of the Company with the same of the Company of the Com

This Christian temperance reformer holds bis audience by a magnetic and irresistible in fluence. No egotism, flattery, vanity, or condemnation find utterance from his lips. Prayer and faith guide him all the way. His trust in God is sublime, and at times he seems in spired. His humility, charity, and gratitude are conspicuous in the beautiful garlands of thought which he twines before his audience, interspersed with sunbeams of wit and humor, cloquence and poexy, and bedewed with the heart's great fountain of tears.

His sweet and simple portrayal of his boyhood's home beyond the sea—the parting from his idolized mother, and her hast sad blessing upon his head—and the grand eloquence of his description of the "sad sea waves," and the great ship that rocked him like a "cradle in the deep," thrilled the hearts and moistened the eyes of his hearers.

In the closing scene of his first Sunday lecture, the killing of the coiling viper—intemperance—upon the stage, his andience rose recommendation. For Perkinson Ro, Feb. 6.—While M. Trepaff, per and the first sunday lecture, the killing of the coiling viper—intemperance—upon the stage, his andience rose recommendation.

"no claim shall bereafter be allowed by the accounting officers under the provisions of the counting officers under the provisions of the state and counting officers approved June 15, 1574, or by the Court of Claims, or by Cungress, to any person, where such claimant, or those under whom he claims, shall willfully, knowingly, and with intent to defrand the United States, have claimed more than was justly due in respect of such claim, or presented any false exchanges to the Court of Claims jurisdiction of the claim of congress or to any Department in support thereof."

National Amendment

The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives came to a tie vote yesterday upon reporting a sixteenth amendment to Courts counting of the Court of Courts in the House of Mahon, and Hartridge.

Allowance of Pensions

The House Committee on Pensions**

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The House Committee on Pensions are continued for the Part of the State Internal Revence yesterday, plealing for the mother of the admiration after the provision of the admiration after the provision of the admiration of the same project, and the Part of the Court State of the Allowance of Pensions**

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The House Committee on Pensions are continued for the Part of the Pensions of the admiration of the admiration of the admiration of the admiration of the surface of the Allowance of Pensions**

The House Committee on Pensions has agreed to the Part of the Pensions of the admiration of the pensions of the admiration of the admiration

Referring to the cry of bloated bond-holder Referring to the cry of bloated bond-holder send graphing capitalists. He reproduced the attempt to array labor against capital, and said expertal, and said the process of the presentatives came to a fie vote yesterday plant and the final tempt to array labor against capital, and said the process of the presentative came to a fie vote yesterday plant and the final tempt to array labor against capital, and said the process of the presentative came to a fie vote yesterday plant and the final tempt to array labor against capital, and said the process of the presentative came to a fie vote yesterday plant and the final tempt to array labor against capital, and said the process of the first plant and the first plant and the process of the presentation of the disposal of Lorentz for the multimiting a delegate from the building of Parliament, on Clayman and Congress, and on the disposal of the disposal of Lorentz for the disposal of Constitution of the Consmittee on Penalsons.

The Hous

St. Petensneng, Feb. 6.-While M. Trepaff, prefect of St. Petersburg, was giving to-day the usual audience for reception of petitions, a woman fired upon him twice with a revolver.

Proposed Histonen's Convention.

New York, Feb. 5.—The National Rifle Indian the progress of troops, unless the great Indian inviting representatives of the various rifle clubs and associations, throughout the provinces in the conference.

CONFUSION IN EUROPE. THE POWERS DISTRUSTFUL OF THE VICTORIOUS CEAR.

Turkish Ministry Formed Details

ne asting of Her Strategy.

THE NEW TURKISH MINISTRY.

LONDON, Feb. 5, 1 p. m.—Intelligence has just been received from Constantinople that the office of Grand Vizier has been abelished and a new Ministry has been formed, consisting of Ahmed Veifk Effendi, president of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Interior; Server Pasha, Minister of War; Sail Pasha, Minister of Marine; Kiana Pasha, Minister of Finance; Namyk Pasha, Grand Master of the Council of State; and Ohaunes Tchataitchain Effendi, Minister of Public Works and Commerce. The constitution of a new Minister under Ravopean forms and designations seems to indicate a further step in the promised reforms.

AFRATEDY OF RUSSIA.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Vienna correspondent forms and designations seems to indicate a further step in the promised reforms.

AFRATEDY OF RUSSIA.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Vienna correspondent forms is made in St. Petersburg to reason the suspicion that the Russian commanders is Rouncia deliberately procrastinated negotiations, in order to take the greatest possible advantage of the military situation. On the contrary, in order to clear the Russian government of the charge which otherwise might attach to it that the delays occurred, if not by its orders, at least with its connivance, the merit is claimed for it of having finally overcome, by its peremptory commands, the resistance and anwillingness of the army to see the armistice signed, causing it to stop before the very gates of Constantinople.

"Yothing is yet known about the line of demarkation and other conditions of the armise size of the negotiations for a definitive peace can but be of considerable influence on her political weight. "The fact that considerable reinforcements of Russian troops continue to stream through Euclearest to Bulgaria, and Roumania, the army of reserve in Roumania is being stoadily increased, and that the creation of forty-four fresh battalions, to be formed into four new divisions, has just been ordered by the Caar, all show the importance attached to the military that of

on the way home.

ATHENS, Feb. 5.—The Turkish Minister here designates the action of the Greek gurenment as a declaration of war. He telegraphed to Constantinople for men-of-war to convey him hence, in consequence of which the Turkish fleet under Hobart Pasha has arrived. The Greek government is in constenuation, and intends appealing to the intervention of the guaranteeing Powers. A great panic prevails. USENY FREELING IN RUSSIA.

UNEASY PEELING IN RUSSIA. CREASY FRELING IN RUSSIA.
LONDON, Feb. 6.—The correspondent of the
Times at St. Potersburg says: "The feeling of
uneadness with regard to the political situation secures to increase. The attitude uneapeciedly assumed by Austria is now known to
all."

EARLY MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE. EARLY MESTING OF THE CONFERENCE.

The Vienna correspondent of the Priegraph says the conference will probably assemble at the end of February or the beginning of March. Count Andrews wishes if to assemble on the 20th instant; but this is barnly possible, unless thusia mawers immodiately. The Powers chiefly interested, except, of course, Russia, intend to insist on the treaty of Particular Country, and the Desire of the Power Country, The Tima's Vienna disastic says: "A new Tima's Vienna disastic says."

THE THEORY VICINIA dispatch says: "A por-tion of Suleiman Pasha's troops still at Kayala have been ordered to embark for Salonica, to act against the Greeks."

The Blood correspondent at Alicens reports that Turkish iron clasts and transports have been ordered to convey from \$600 to 10,000 troops to the Gulf of Valo, to oppose the Thea-salian insurrection and endeavor to cut off the retreat of the Gulf of Valo. The insurrection, however, is gaining ground, and the Greeks are advancing.

yesterday, said: "I hear the Greek govern must be considering the propriety of coming to an arrangement for withdrawing troops from beyond the ironitor, and we shall do all we can to arrange this difficulty. I think and hope th question is in a fair way of settlement." Lord berby also stated that his information was that the Turkish fleet was expected off the Perms yesterday (Tue-slayt.

The Bully Trigamph's Vienna dispatch says Habart Pasia is instructed to bembard the tirock parts unless the Greek troops are recalled.

The Telegraph has the following from Alberts: "There is agreed panic here and the inhabitants are flocing."

PRANCE.

COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Times' Paris dispatch says: "A committee, headed by M. Menier, a deputy from Mesors, and composed of deputions and merchants, has been firmed here to promote a commercial treaty between France and the United States. The committee has resolved to dispatch M. Lein Chatran to the United States with an address showing the benefits of increased commercial interrontee, and to convene a France-American Congress here during the approaching international exhibition. Indition."
AMERICAN PERUSTRY DRIVING BEITISH GOODS

LENDON, Feb. 5.—Renter's Paris dispatch

states that at a meeting of the committee on inquiry into the depression of trade, a memo-random was presented showing that the pre-gress of industry in the United States had competited treat lightan to seek a larger outlet-for her goods in France.